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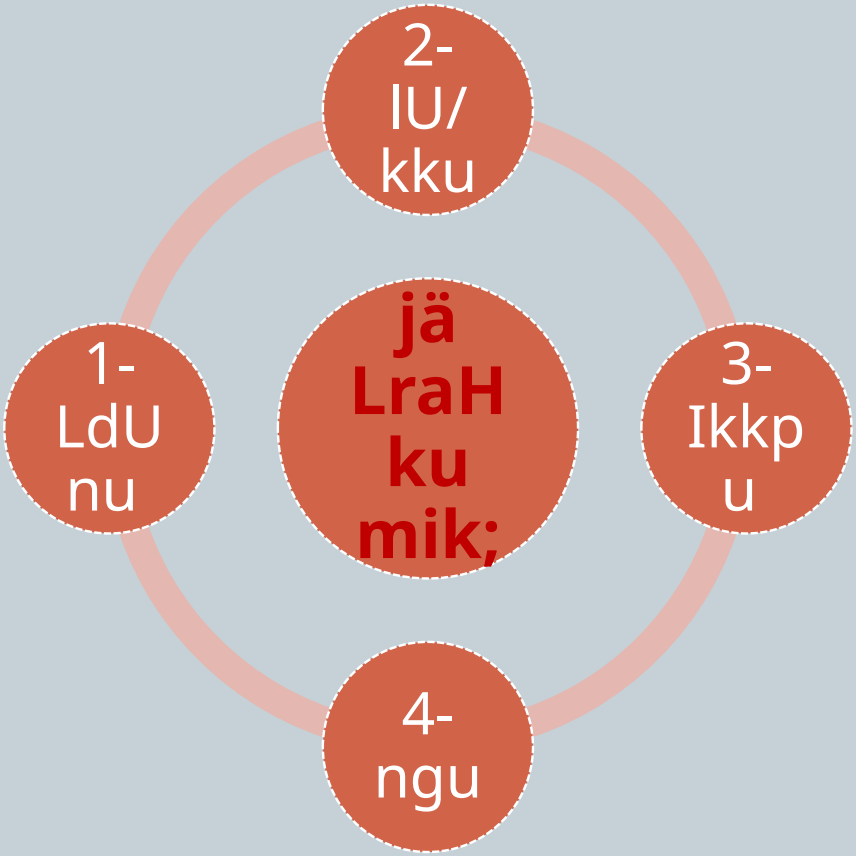

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Haemostasis

- Haemostasis means prevention of blood loss. Haemostasis is followed by several mechanism-

1. Vascular spasms
2. Platelet plug formation
3. Blood clot formation by coagulation
4. Fibrosis tissue into the clot to close the vessel permanently.

1. Vascular constriction – immediately after a blood vessel has been cut or ruptured, the trauma to the vessel to contract . this instantaneously reduces the flow of blood from the vessel rupture. The contraction result from nervous reflexes, local myogenic spasm & local humoral factors from the traumatized tissue & blood platelets.

- The platelets are responsible for much of the vasoconstriction by releasing the vasoconstrictor substance Thromboxane A2.

2. Platelet plug formation – When platelets come in contact with a damaged vascular surface. The platelets themselves immediately change their characteristics. They begin to swell & assume irregular forms with numerous irradiating pseudopods protruding from their surfaces.

- Platelets secrets Von Willebrand factor & Thromboxane A2 which are sticky in nature so that they adherent to vessel wall more.
- Therefore at the site of any rent in a blood vessel wall, the damaged vascular wall or extravascular tissue elicit activation thus forms platelet plug.

3. Blood coagulation – The blood clot begins to develop in 15 to 20 seconds if the trauma is severe & if major 1 to 2 minutes. If the vessels opening is not too large the blood clots begins within 3 to 6 minutes.

After 20 min. to an hour the clot retracts, thus closing the vessels.

4. Clotting factors in the blood -

1. Fibrinogen 2. Prothrombin 3. Tissue factor 4. Calcium
5. Proaccelerin 6. Proconvertin 7. Serum prothrombin
8. Anti hemophilic factor 9. Christmas factor (PTC)
10. Stuart factor 11. Plasma thromboplastin antecedent (PTA)
12. Hageman factor 13. Fibrin stabilizing factor

- **Treatment of hemorrhage in surgery**
- **(Method of haemostasis)**

1. Pressure & packing
2. Tourniquets
3. Application of ligatures
4. Application of artery forceps
5. Position & rest
6. Cauterization (diathermy)
7. Application of bone wax. When bleeding from cut edges of the bone.